EUROPE.

The Drama and Opera in London and Paris.

London Irish Militia in Defence of the Throne.

The Roman Question in the French Legislature.

The German mall steamship Union, Captain Von anten, from Bremen on the 30th of November, by way of Southampton December 3, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing mail details of our cable do-

The steamship Virginia, Capitala Prowse, from Queens-town on the 29th of November, arrived at this port this

Continent as to England having consented to join the proposed conference on the Roman question. His lordafp said he had told the House on the first night of the session what answer he had sent to France's proposal,

Mr. Goschen put a string of questions to reference to the operation of the new Reform act's ratepaying clauses, which the Attorney General answered perintin no learned gentleman carefully guarded what he said by the avowal that it was only the expression of his in-

and since then he had in no way awarved from the de-

has sentenced to hard labor for life an American named Brown, a young man of twenty five, for having murdered a young Irishman named Rogers in the streets of Marseilles. They had a fight with their fists, but the rishman, being much more delicate in frame, had the worst of it, and tried to escape. Brown pursued him, tabbed him in the stomach with a knife, turned the even cut out a piece of the flesh. It was after some ulty that he was arrested, for he threatened to stab the first who touched him. Drunkenness was pleaded ta his defence, but the jury brought in a verdict with -

A despatch from Florence, dated on the 2d of Decem-

The late arrest of twelve Mazzinian conspirators has led to the discovery of a plot for a general insurrection, having for object the destruction of the monarchy. Committees had been formed in all Italian cities, and an active propaganda was being carried on in the army and among workingmen.

of the Journal, of Rome, which announced the concentration of volunteers on the Tussan frontier, and the enlistment of men for a projected invasion of the Pontifi-

bave been arrested in Rome.

The last convoy of the Garabaldian prisoners left

Covita Vecchia to be handed over to the Italian authori-

The preliminaries for Garibaldi's trial were still in progress. The General has undertaken to appear when called upon, and, in the meantime, not to leave Caprera. The Prussian postal contract with England was being

churrhes in Vienna until April next for the Empress of

Austria, who is encein's The debate upon the revised draft of the Austrian

enstitution continues in the Reichsrath.

The birth registers of Vienna do little credit to its copie. There were 28,745 chaldren born in that city the year 1866, and 13,802 of them-a majority in number-were illegitimate. The population of the city

Mr. Stockley, the Liverpool solicitor who recently abon the authority of a letter from his wife, in Switzerland, in a very weak state of health, and not expected. Among the moneys he appropriated were the savings of his gardener and those of the parents of

ributed to the members of the London Irish Rifle ighout were characterized by the greatest aulms enthusiasm. The Marchioness of Donegali tables on the dais, constituted a very tasteful rilliant display. The Sarquis of ing the proceedings, said at the last were present out of a total strength of one thousand, They were then drilled as a brigade, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the evolutions they had to perform, they had done their work in a manner which volunteer movement was first organized he did not expect this degree of success; but now it had become one of the reguler institutions of the country, and at twenty-four hours' notice 150,000 or 150,000 would be ready to sesist the regular forces and the militia if occasion demanded their co-operation. There were some people who were always ready to depreciate the Lundon Irish volunteers, but he did not believe there was in the whole service a regiment more leval and devoted to the Queen, and if called upon he was sure they would do honor to their country fand their cause.

The advices from Frankfort state that the prospects of peace hold out by the recent official speeches in Germany and elsewhere have increased the tendency to confidence on the Bourse, where, especially during the last week or two, there has been much animation. A considerable rise has taken place in the shares of the Austrian Credit nk, and also in those of the French-Austrian Railway; but Austrian funds have been comparatively dull. Several new railway schemes have been brought out; that of the Franz-Joseph Railway, from Vicana to Prague and Eger, shortening the distance to Northern been fully subscribed. Another company for the construction of the Afo'd railway in Hungary will, it is

Sir T. Henry sat specially at Bow street, London, for the further investigation of the charge of treason-felony Fenian army, and the minor charge of assaulting Inspeciar Thompson in the execution of his duty pre-ferred against the above mentioned prisoner and Joseph T. Casey conjuintly. Both prisoners were remanded to

On Sanday afternoon, December 1, the Fenion proessaion in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin took place in Manchester. About three thousand joined in the procession. Opposite to the place of execution the procession balled, and "Adeste Fideles" was sung. Good

The London Special r says:-The London Special reays:—
We keep in India, at a cust of £17,000,000 a year, an army of 250,000 mea. We keep up in the rest of the British empire, at a cost of £13,000,000, an army of 120,000, and we spend £10,000,000 on a feet. In short we apend allogather £42,000,000 a year, whice the French expanditure, upon interior armaments; and then when a mare section of that force is required for active services we have at once to apend mittons more in a frantic herry. Surely here there is some grievous waste, some evidence of defective organization.

Prince Mubboutsiyon, brother of the Tycoon of Japan.

Prince Minboutaiyon, brother of the Tycoon of Japan, having been invited by her Majesty's government to visit England, arrived at Dover December 2, and was received with the usual military honors paid to a reyal

Communication by the Indo-European telegraph lipes was interrupted, owing to a defect in the Persian Guif

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1867. An American in London nowadays can hardly bereads over the theatrical posters and advertisements. The majority of the attractions at the principal places are so familiar in America as to have become quite identified with the country. To go the rounds of the Lendon theatres to-night is almost like recalling the performances at the thustres of New York three or four rears ago. Kellogg, Vestvali, Meaken, Sethern, Clarke

and the Boucicaults are the stars; and who, pray, are

MISS EXILOGO AT HER MAJESTY'S. ens of Miss Kellogg at Her Majesty's t public and the critics. Miss Kellogg's appearance, her manner, the tone of her acting and the quality of her voice are precisely such as best please London opera-goers. The present season will be over in ten nights re-agaged. Her Marguerite in "Faunt" would alone

Prof. Ristey will produce his Japanese troupe at Her Majesty's. These are the same performers who made so decided a hit at New York, and they have been equally popular at Pars. The Professor plays his diste, sings his Irish soogs and bides his time here with perfect confidence that London will soon be at his feet.

The GRAND BUCKESS AT COVENT GAIDEN.

The presentation of "The Grand Duchets" at Covent Garden has not been a pecuniary hit, and the piece will not run hingar than Christmas. The stupidity of some one of the managoment has secured this result. Covent Garden has not been a pecuniary hit, and the piece will not run hingar than Christmas. The stupidity of some one of the managoment has secured this result. Covent Garden has not been a pecuniary hit, and the new York Academy—and to produce "The Grand Duchess" at such a theatre is like exhibiting a butterfly in a crystal palace for a cage. Then the management falled to understand that the open is humorous, and treated it precisely like "Norma" or "Licer zia Borgia." The two of Fritz's small army is overlooked, the stage is crowded with supernumeraries, a tremendous orchestra bangs solemnity away at Offenbach's sprightly melodies, the voices of the singers can exactely be heard without an ear trumpet, the dashing cancon is cut out, and the general effect is dreary. English singers and English words do not neem to suit Offenbach's music. Harrison, the tener, is the Fritz: Avasley Cook the General Boom, and hiss Julia Matthews, from Australia, the Duchess. Bateman is considered to have covered himself with glory by the success of "The Grand Duchess" in New York. He can now engage anybody in Europe at a moment's notice.

ron know that he is much more of an American than an Englishman.

J. S. Clauke at the St. James.

You have already coronicled the London debut of Mr. J. S. Clarke as Major De Boots. He made the audiences laugh to this part, but the critics pronounced his acting balloonery, and the paying public was doubtfut about Clarke. Recently he has added Rob it Tyke, in "the School of Reform," to his programme, and the critics are more kindly and the public better disposed to come and see him. John Oxenford's return to his post of theatrical critics of the Times has helped Clarke very much; for Oxenford is a genial writer and is very warmly disposed towards all americans since his recent visit to New York. Both the Major De Boots and the Robert Tyke of Mr. Clarke are perfectly familiar to American playspers, and require no comment. Playing them together, Mr. Clarke is now praised for his "versatitity"—a compliment which, no doubt, will surprise him a hittle. The indomitable Hingston is his manager and will carry him safely through until Christmax, and that will give Mr. Clarke the London advertisement which he desires, but which he no longer needs for the United States. Hingston will then take charge of Heller, which is a sort of combination of Artemus Ward. Gottschalk, and Herrmann, the wizard, and who will soon open at Polygraphic Hall, and, probably, create a gonulne faror.

The London critics do not know exactly how to dea!

The Archduke Louis Victor, of Vienna, who arrived on the same day, occupied the Emperor's box. The Frince and Process de Metteraich and Prince Achilles Murat were on the opposite side. The Duchess de Morny was in a box facing the stage. M. Auber was in his usual logs with his usual corridge of Indies. Mile. Adelina Patti was in the third tier. Mile. Schneider, in black, was in a dark heigmoire to the left of the orchestra. A. Durans' con in a box belonging to the manager, and all the remarkable artists everywhere. The piece is procounced one of Offenbach's box, so we may product a logg rup. Elle.

Cico plays Edwig, a now character, and was encored often her best song in it being "Si e'ent almer, ch bion'jo l'aime." It is as much tiked and sung air-ady as the Grand Duchess' declaration to Fritz, and her other song, "Up, Up, To-day is Sunday," is like all Offenbach's music, irresistibly merry, fresh and cheering. Mmc. Gali Marie plays Friday in man's clothes, and is admirable, aspecially in her romance "Tamazo, My Brother," a negro melody. But to mestion one part of this opers is to do injustice to all the other parts. It must be seen and heard to be appreciated. To the above titles I may add Mmc. Galii Marie's Berunse' in the same piece, and hile Girard's "C'est un beau brun," which were also escored with enthusiasm.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

tlement in the Country-Their Origin, Rise and Progress Under Democratic Government-Their Business, Charitable Institutions, Population, Statistics, &c.

Fow historical accounts of the early settlement of the Jows in the United States are accessable to the journal-

their history down to the first publication of books and pears that the Jews were among the pioneers who driven by tyranny and oppression from their homes in Puritans, however, anti-late the advent of these people a our North American colonies many years, they having immigrated in 1620, while the first accounts of any Jewish execus from foreign shores are down to August 24, 1694. At this time people of all denominations were compelled to flee from their natural homes in Europe, the Jews being of the number who sought this continent as a refuge from religious and political exactions there as well as in some parts of Asia and Africa.

On August 24, 1694, a ship arrived at Newport, R. I., then the principal port of entry, from one of the West islands, with a number of Jewish families on arrival at Newport a Jewish congregation was organ-ized called "Both Elohim," or House of God. In a sting as minister or Harau. This synage rue in the tendance at the Sabbath and holiday services. As the adjacent States, afterwards forming the original congrated to these new States, finding the Purstanical faith,

The next regular synagogue established in the country was at New York, in Chatham street, in 1729. In this

to establish schools of their own. This has been made obligatory, and the result has shown how disastrous the principle has worked.

Among the many advertages enjoyed by Israelites in the United States over and above those allowed them in other countries, is that entire freedom from those disabilities in attaining to political distinction which they have been debarred from reaching to despotisms and in constitutional menarchies. Although the Christian religious is supposed to be the dominant religious of the land, no himrance has ever been Imposed in any religious observance from the adoption of the United States constitution; and hence it is the more remorkable that any of the various religious denormanitions should arrogate to themselves the right of the necessity to press their peculiar theories upon persons and creeds adverse to their own. It will be shown wherein this bacted intolerance has had the natural effect of drawing the Jewist people, even under the shadow of our republican inautations, into a system of exclusiveness is the ordinary interchange of the amenties of social accord from the Episcopat from the Catholic from the Universalist, and the same with the various other denominations. When taxed with this exclusiveness the Jews reply, "It is not of our seeking; we are taxed by your richool Commissioners, your municipal and State authorities for your particular benefit; give us, then, the privilege of paying the tax without forcing our chipitern to smills your religious dogman at the public schoels." This, in a nutshell, tells the story; and if coming events are supposed to cast their shadows before, the Jews will be the instruments of bringing about in free America what W. H. Seward and his co-laborers could not accomplish their parares go—the moral midenium of social equality and republican frateraity. Should this blessful state of social society be consummated and find a birthplace in spe United States of America, a new Jerusalem will have no occasion to sigh for the past giories of his race, th

ourth atreet.
The Free Burial Society.
The Free Burial Society.
The Free Burial Society.
Congregation Mishkan Israel, Twelfth street.
Temple Emanuel (Reform, new building) Path avenue.
Sons of Jacob Mutual Benedicial Society.
Cannon Street Synapogue (mixed) Chinon street.
English, French, German and Hebrew Institute, Ma.
34 West Phitty-fourth street.
Educational Institute, No. 202 East Broodway.
Circle Francais L'Harmonte, Annual Bail, Irving lat.

colitor of the Jurish Me semper, a spirited weekly now in its twenty-second volume.

Rev. Dr. Raphal also, pastor and lecturer of the Greene street synapogue, is recognized by the internal throughout the country as a men of profound scholar ship in biblical and in miscellaneous incrnature.

**Rev. Dr. S. Adler, pastor and iccturer of the synagogue temple Emanuel, an crudite scholar and theologian, has carned much notoriety for his internative of the synagogue temple Emanuel, and internative monitors religious and literary in-titutions might be honorably mentioned in this connection were time and space to admit of it.

A literary multitution of a high order has just been inaugurated in Philadelphia, carled the

Emanuel Emanuel of the Salmonder of the security worthy of all praise, non-ignored all sociarian excusavements and opened in doors to all religions and nationalities. This feature is the more remarkable from the fact that up to the present moment no liebraw institution, whether for educational or religious purposes, admitted within its doors any other than Israelitea. As already indicated, the effect of living under a democratic government has developed a measure of intellectual and social progress which seems to culminate in the right direction.

The basis of this college is broad and catholo, being neither sectarian nor national in its character. It invites all, thristians and Hebrews, conservatives or radicals, to participate in the beachs of an institution combining Hebrew, Franch, German and English internatives all, thristians and Hebrews, conservatives or radicals, to participate in the beachs of a pasterial course of such higher courses of suche, being letters, &c. it will democrate with the advantages for general course of such that they will be minintered

for every for then, in the land of intercy and equality, and the state of the control of the con